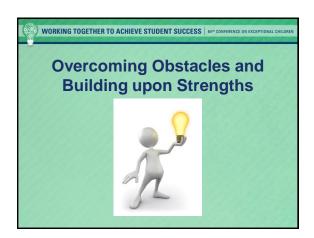




Common Strengths Visual learners Benefit from predictability, repetition and routine Attention to detail Learn better with limited distractions Attentive to and motivated by technology





 Video Modeling (VM) involves demonstrating a desired behavior, task, or skill to an individual through a recorded video format before providing the individual with an opportunity to imitate the behavior (Bellini & Akullian, 2007)

Video Modeling Interventions

• Evidence-based practice

• Can be used:

— With a wide age range

— 1:1 or group instruction

— In a variety of environments

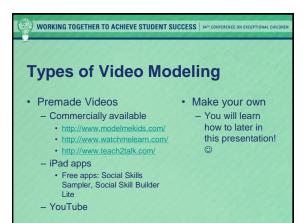
— With various target behaviors

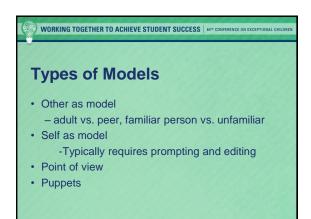
WORKING TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE STUDENT SUCCESS | ANY CONFERENCE ON EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

 Video modeling has demonstrated effectiveness in promoting rapid acquisition, maintenance, and generalization of imitative behaviors to individuals with ASD (Bellini & McConnell,

2010)



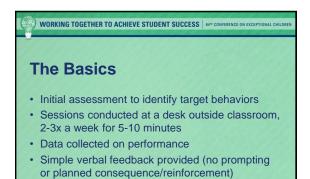




WORKING TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE STUDENT SUCCESS 44" CONFERENCE ON EXCEPTION.	AL CHILDREN
Benefits to VM	
Requires less effort and resources than in vivo modelin	g
Eliminates some of the social interaction aspects to teaching	
Decreases irrelevant stimuli in the teaching environmer and facilitates attention to key components of targeted skill	nt
Permanent product	
Skill is modeled in same exact manner each time	

Case Studies and Examples

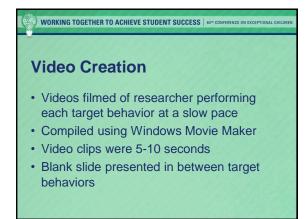


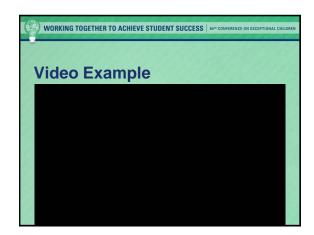


Baseline and Intervention
Sessions

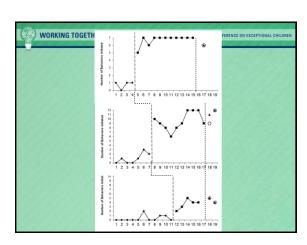
• During baseline, target behaviors were modeled in vivo

• During intervention, target behaviors were modeled using VM



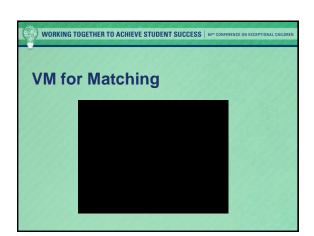


Follow Up Probes conducted in classroom by teacher and researcher Student was instructed "do this" and teacher/researcher modeled target behaviors in vivo



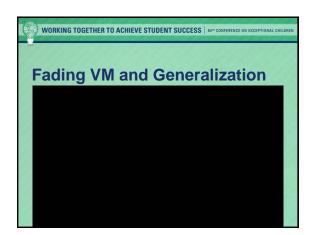
Another example Second grade student in separate setting AU classroom Often distracted, didn't respond to simple instructions presented at the table and prompt dependent Observed to attend to videos presented on iPad, computer and Smartboard

VM to teach "matching" Videos created using iPhone camera and Windows Movie Maker VM displayed on iPad twice Student was then presented with identical stimuli used in video and instructed to match it





Results • After three presentations of the VM student was successfully matching shapes • Removed video model, student successfully matched all shapes • Generalized "matching" to stimuli not directly taught using the VM

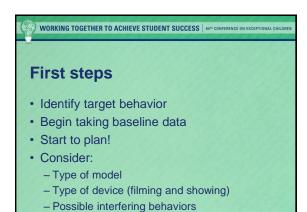


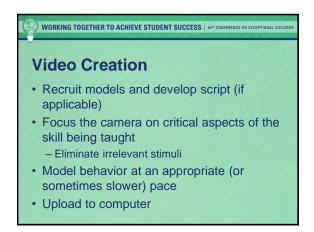


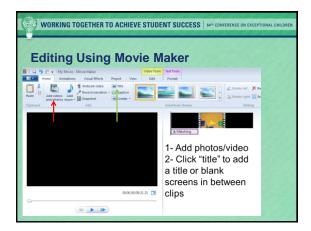
Other Skills Taught

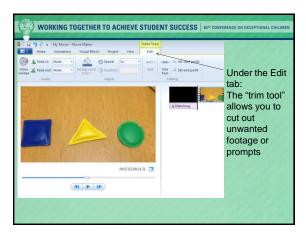
- · Drawing shapes and writing letters
- · Crossing the road
- Saying "Hello"
- · Raising hand
- Self-calming techniques
- · Personal space

Making and Implementing Video Modeling Interventions











Saving

- Click the blue menu button (left of the "Home" tab)
- "Save project" if you aren't finished or may want to edit it again
- "Save movie" for your finished version!

WORKING TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE STUDENT SUCCESS | RATE CONFERENCE ON EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Implementation

Decide when and where video will be shown

Allow multiple viewings

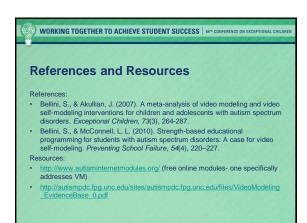
Provide opportunity to imitate the behavior immediately after viewing(s)

Prompts or reinforcement may be needed

Collect data on student responding

Fade the video once student is successful at

performing the skill



WORKING TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE STUDENT SUCCESS 44" CONFERENCE ON EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN	
	Other VM Research Articles
	Acar, C., & Diken, I. H. (2012). Reviewing instructional studies conducted using video modeling to children with autism. Educational Sciences Theory & Practice, 12(4), 2731-2735. Buggey, T. (2005). Video self-modeling applications with children with autism spectrum disorder in a small private school. Focus on Autism and Other Developmental Disabilities, 20(1), 52-63. Cardon, T. A., & Wilcox, M. J. (2011). Promoting imitation in young children with autism: A comparison of reciprocal imitation training and video modeling. Journal of Autism & Developmental Disorders, 41, 654-666. Charlop, M. H., Dennis, B., Colleage, C. M., & Greenberg, A. L. (2010). Teaching
	Chanop, M. H., Dennis, B., College, C. M., & Greenberg, A. L. (2010). Teaching socially expressive behaviors to children with autism through video modeling. Education and Treatment of Children, 33(3), 371-393.
•	Charlop-Christy, M. H., Le, L., & Freeman, K. A. (2000). A comparison of video modeling with in vivo modeling for teaching children with autism. <i>Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders</i> , 30(6), 537-552.

% 0 6	WORKING TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE STUDENT SUCCESS 6479 CONFERENCE ON EXCEPTIONAL CHILDR
(Other VM Research Articles
	Corbett, B.A. (2003). Video Modeling: A Window into the World of Autism. The Behavior Analyst Today, 4(3), 1-9. Corbett, B. A., & Abdullah, M. A. (2005). Video modeling: Why does it work for children with autism? Journal of Early and Intensive Behavior Intervention, 2(1), 2-8.
•	MacDonald, R., Sacramone, S., Mansfield, R., Wiltz, K., & Ahearn, W. H. (2009). Using video modeling to teach reciprocal pretend play to children with autism. <i>Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis</i> , 42, 1, 43-55.
•	Rayner, C.S. (2010). Video-modelling to improve task completion in a child with autism. <i>Developmental Neurorehabilitation</i> , <i>13</i> (3), 225-230.
	Shipley-Benamou, R., Lutzker, J. R., & Taubman, M. (2002). Teaching daily living skills to children with autism through instructional video modeling. Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions, 4(3), 165-175.

